

COMPLETED THE IMPROVEMENTS

A Year's Work at the State Hospital About Finished.

A BASEBALL GAME ON FRIDAY.

President McMahon, of Board of Trustees, was the Guest of Superintendent This Week—Many Details About the Institution Were Looked After.

The improvement in the yard in front of the office building at the Massillon state hospital have been practically completed. Many of these were commenced one year ago. The last part of the cement walk which runs west from the front entrance toward the end of the electric road was put down this week. This walk leaves the entrance steps, divides to pass around a large flower bed some fifty feet in length, then meets at the west end of the bed, where another series of steps leads to the level of the car tracks. On this level has been placed the cement basin in which is to be placed a fountain in a few weeks. This basin is four feet high and twenty feet in diameter. Water was turned in on Thursday. The fountain has not arrived on the grounds as yet. The entire ground in this yard has been leveled and many trees planted. One year ago a landscape artist of the firm of Nelson Brothers, of Chicago, visited the institution and drew up plans for beautifying the surroundings. Since that time improvements have been going on.

Friday afternoon was spent by the majority of those at the institution at the athletic park. A ball game between two picked nines from the hospital was played and the game proved to be as exciting as many of the games on the league grounds. The hospital team will try to again play the Massillon team before the season closes. Honors are divided as the score now stands.

President S. J. McMahon, of the board of trustees, which met Tuesday, remained until Friday in consultation with Superintendent Eymann upon matters of detail about the grounds and buildings. Many changes are continually being made and President McMahon had been unable to remain longer than the board meeting for several weeks. He returned to his home in Cambridge Friday.

There are at present 1,456 patients enrolled in the hospital. Of this number 110 are on the visiting list but may return to the institution at any time. They are with relatives. The last report shows that there were 1,439 patients in the hospital June 15; between June 15 and July 15, 34 were admitted, 3 discharged as recovered, 2 as unimproved, 12 died. The general health of the patients is better than it has been for several months. The number of patients is rapidly increasing and the hospital's capacity is now about in use.

An effort will be made to induce the Canton-Akron Railway Company to build a small waiting room at the terminal of the hospital track. The building is wanted this fall. The route of the track was changed one year ago with this building a part of the intended plans. At present there is not the least protection from inclement weather for those leaving or going to the car.

Mrs. George D. Copeland, of Marion, is still a guest of Superintendent and Mrs. Eymann. She accompanied Mr. Copeland to the hospital Tuesday, when the board met, and remained a few days. Mr. Copeland returned to Marion after the meeting.

Dr. Brown, of the staff of assistant physicians, was called to Circleville the fore part of the week because of the serious illness of a sister, who, according to late reports, is still in a serious condition. He will not return until his sister has improved.

Dr. Eymann has had stereopticon slides made of views taken during his Cuban trip and will use these in a lecture on "Cuba and Her Resources," to be given some cool Sunday evening at the hospital.

STARK'S FARM PRODUCTS

Interesting Report by Deputy County Auditor Oberlin.

The production of oats in Stark county for 1904, aggregating 1,261,166 bushels, is the county's largest farm crop for that year, according to an ag-

ricultural report compiled by Deputy County Auditor Ralph Oberlin, from the returns of assessors. Corn follows in second place with 930,229 bushels and wheat in third place with 602,287 bushels.

The statistics are forwarded to the state secretary of agriculture after each year's work of the assessors. Summaries of the various items follow:

Wheat—Acres sown for harvest, 1904, 49,353; bushels produced, 1904, 602,287; acres sown for harvest 1905, 42,373.

Rye—Acres sown 1904, 187; bushels 1904, 3,315; acres 1905, 270.

Buckwheat—Acres 1904, 59; bushels 1904, 833.

Oats—Acres sown 1904, 30,474; bushels 1904, 1,261,165; acres for 1905 (estimated) 31,439.

Spring barley—Bushels 1904, 1; acres for 1905, 4.

Corn—Acres 1904, 29,998; bushels 1904, 900,229; acres 1905, 30,245.

Ensilage corn—Acres 1904, 253; acres planted 1905, 177.

Sugar corn—Acres 1904, 5; tons 1904, 16.

Tomatoes—Acres 1904, 54; bushels 1904, 10,320.

Peas—Acres 1904, 3; pounds 1904, 1,870.

Irish potatoes—Acres 1904, 3,695; bushels 1904, 407,912; acres 1905, 4,434.

Sweet potatoes—Acres 1904, 1; bushels 1904, 23.

Onions—Acres 1904, 1; bushels 1904, 2,306.

Meadow land—Acres in grass other than clover 1904, 48,185; tons hay 1904, 63,245.

Clover—Acres grown 1904, 6,744; tons hay 1904, 8,971; bushels of seed produced 1904, 1,017.

Flax—Acres 1904, 1; bushels of seed 1904, 11.

Milk—Gallons sold for family use 1904, 1,625,110; pounds made in home dairies 1904, 896,543; pounds in factories and creameries 1904, 75,534.

Cheese—Pounds made in home dairies, 168,060; pounds made in creameries, 310,973.

Eggs—Number of dozen produced 1904, 914,250; number dozen shipped beyond state, 25.

Sorghum—Acres planted 1904, 2; gallons syrup 1904, 118.

Maple products—Number trees from which sugar or syrup was made 1904, 25,314; gallons syrup 1905, 3,865; number bee hives 19 5 1/2; pounds honey 1904, 2,542.

Commercial fertilizers—Pounds used 1904, 5,775,427; cost of fertilizer used 1904, \$61,539; pounds estimated in 1905, 4,408,923.

Grapes—Acres new vineyard planted 1904, 3; whole number in 1904, 3; pounds grapes gathered 1904, 6,790; gallons wine pressed 1904, 405.

Apples—Acres occupied 1904, 58.2; bushels 1904, 498,503.

Peaches—Acres 1904, 211; bushels 1904, 18,182.

Pears—Acres, 43; bushels, 3,545.

Cherries—Acres, 17; bushels, 1,827.

Plums—Acres, 64; bushels, 7,381.

Other small fruits—Acres 1904; bushels, 7,847.

Land owned in 1904—Number acres cultivated, 192,996; number acres pasture, 47,572; number acres woodland, 26,611; number acres lying waste, 6,367; total number acres owned, 273,546.

Horses—Number owned in April, 1905, 11,190.

Cattle—Beef cattle in April, 377; milch cows, 15,991; all others, 8,041. Total, 24,409.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT

George Heyman Passed Away Friday Noon.

A WIDELY KNOWN CITIZEN.

The Deceased Came to Massillon When a Young Man and was Known for Many Years as an Engineer—Later He Engaged in the Grocery Business and of Late Years Lived a Retired Life.

George Heyman, aged 80 years, one of the oldest German residents of Massillon, died at the family home, 51 Second street, at 12:45 o'clock Friday, from the effects of an injury sustained two weeks ago, when he fell from a porch and injured a hip. He suffered severe pain during his last illness and gradually lost strength in spite of all possible aid.

Mr. Heyman came from Germany to Massillon when a young man and for over forty years was a well known stationary engineer, having worked in many of the shops in the city. In later years he engaged in the grocery business and conducted a store in Second street. For the past few years he had lived a retired life.

Mrs. Heyman died about five years ago. The deceased is survived by the following children: George, Frank, Matthew, Bernard and Charles Heyman and Mrs. James Quinn, Mrs. Charles Shively, Mrs. John Malloy, Mrs. Jacob Hise and Mrs. Florence Eickenswiler. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

WAGES ON THE ISTHMUS.

Six Thousand Foreigners Have Been Asked For.

Washington, July 22.—The first attempt to secure laborers in large numbers, for work in connection with the construction of the Panama canal, will be made today when bids will be asked by W. Leon Pepperman, acting chief of the office of the Panama canal commission, for two thousand each of Chinese, Japanese and Italian laborers.

Those who compete for furnishing these laborers will be required to submit bids first as to the amount per day which the laborers of a certain nationality will work and also bids stating the amount the government will be required to pay to get the laborers on the isthmus of Panama.

In this latter item will be included, particularly in the case of the Chinese, an amount of money advanced to the family of Chinamen for maintenance until the wage-earner can remit for this purpose from his earnings; the amount of the transportation and necessary incidental funds to defray the expenses of the journey.

It is not the purpose of the commission to make a contract with any bidder for labor which will preclude the government making direct and individual appointments with each of the laborers furnished. This precaution is taken to avoid any semblance or possibility of involuntary servitude. Under the plan proposed the contractor will land his laborers on the isthmus. These laborers will then personally apply for appointment, stating the amount for which they will work. On this application appointments will be made out the same as in the case of every other employee of the canal commission.

Information in the possession of the commission in an informal manner indicates that the price asked for the laborers will vary from 75 cents to \$1.50 a day. The contractors who are successful in their bids will figure their profits in their estimates for getting the laborers to the isthmus, added to which may be individual contracts for boarding the laborers after their arrival there. They will not be permitted to in any way be intermediaries between the labor and the government.

The bids will be opened August 15 and bidders will be given detailed information by the commission regarding the form in which they are to be made.

NO CHANCE MADE.

Glass Workers' Headquarters Remain at Toledo.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 22.—At last night's session of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union at Martins Ferry the vote was in favor of retaining headquarters at Toledo. The committee decided not to recommend an increase in the recent assessment on members.

STILL CONFERRING.

Oyster Bay, July 22.—Secretary Root is still here, the guest of the President. Former Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton is expected here tonight and Sunday.

REPORT WAS MADE.

Glassblowers Held a Meeting Saturday Morning.

Delegates from the local branch of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association met the members of the branch in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Saturday morning and made a report of the proceedings of the convention held a few days ago at Terra Haute. The delegates brought back word that the blowers were satisfied with the conditions existing last year and the officials who will meet with the proprietors later in the summer will work for an agreement for next year, which will be similar in all respects to the agreements of former years.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of glass factories and the Blowers' Association officials is called for July 29 at Atlantic City. It is at this meeting that the agreement for next year's work is made.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Mad Dogs North and West of Meyer's Lake.

FARMERS BUYING SHOTGUNS.

Signs are Up at Farm Houses

Warning Passersby—Spanish War Veteran Attempts Suicide—Small Damage Claim Against the W. & L. E.

Canton, July 22.—"Mad dog here," is a sign that is displayed at almost every farm gate in the Whipple and Fulton roads, west and north of Meyer's lake, according to a report of Humane Officer Charles R. Frazer. One of the large dogs in that vicinity has shown signs of the rabies and before he could be killed almost every dog in the vicinity was bitten by him and the residents are taking every precaution to have people keep away from their dogs. Mr. Frazer says that the farmers in that neighborhood are up in arms and that each one has provided himself with a shotgun to dispatch the dogs as soon as they show any signs of madness.

Charles Bour, aged 25, attempted to commit suicide here several times Friday evening by taking doses of chloroform. He was saved by a physician each time and is now in a fair road to recovery. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American war and the pension which he draws goes to his wife in Boston, whom he deserted.

Rudolph Glosier has commenced action for \$500 damages against the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad and the Canton Provision Company. He charges that through negligence of defendants the water from a small tributary of the Nimishillen creek has overflowed his truck farm, located along the railroad, north of the city limits. The petition relates that the culverts beneath the main track and a switch to the Canton Provision Company have become stopped, and the water has deluged his farm, destroying the crops for five successive seasons. Attorneys Craine & Snyder represent the plaintiff.

The Knights and Ladies of Security are organizing a division of the order in Massillon. About twenty candidates are expected to come to Canton Tuesday night to be initiated. Four officers will be installed for the Massillon order at that time.

ANNUAL OUTING.

That of the Eastern Star at Meyer's Lake August 9.

The entertainment committee of Haddash chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, has decided upon Wednesday, August 9, as the date for holding the annual picnic at Meyer's lake. The members and their families and friends are invited to attend. Lunch baskets will be carried and a picnic dinner will be served at 5 o'clock. Arrangements have been made to take the first afternoon car for the lake.

DIVORCE IS ASKED.

Mrs. Matilda Lieting Alleges Willful Absence.

Mrs. Matilda Lieting has brought suit for divorce against August Lieting, alleging willful absence for more than three years, asking reasonable alimony, the custody of the four minor children and a decree from the court for the homestead property, located a few miles northwest of Massillon. George W. Kratsch is the plaintiff's attorney.

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THE NEWS BY WIRE

Fifty Killed by Explosion on the Bennington.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SULTAN

Between Thirty and Forty Killed by the Explosion of a Bomb Near the Mosque—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root are Still Holding Conference.

San Francisco, July 22.—Latest reports from San Diego announce that forty-one members of the crew of the gunboat Bennington are dead, of which number nine are so badly mutilated that identification is impossible. The wounded number fifty-five, sixteen being in a serious condition. About twenty-five men are missing.

San Diego, July 22.—The appalling list of victims of yesterday's explosion aboard the United States ship Bennington grew throughout the night. Forty-nine known dead is the latest summary. This includes the forty-two bodies recovered and the seven bodies floating in the flooded boiler room, which cannot yet be reached.

Fireman E. G. Hopp, of the Bennington, makes the first statement as to the cause of the accident. He says that shortly before the explosion one of the boilers was found to be leaking badly and boiler makers were sent for to repair the damage. Before the latter came the explosion occurred.

SULTAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Many Killed and Wounded by Explosion of Bomb.

Washington, July 22.—Minister Leishmann, at Constantinople, has called the state department a report of the attempt made on the life of the sultan yesterday during the solemn ceremony. Mr. Leishmann states that a large bomb was exploded just as the sultan was leaving the mosque. He escaped injury and at once drove to the palace in his customary manner.

Between thirty and forty persons were killed or wounded and a number of carriages wrecked. The perpetrator has not been arrested.

Constantinople, July 22.—The bomb thrown at the sultan broke the windows in the pavilion reserved for the diplomatic corps, which was occupied by U. Grant Smith, second secretary of the American legation here, and Captain Smiley, of the United States army. No one was hurt in the pavilion except a few attendants who were scratched by broken glass.

PREPARED FOR BIG BLAST.

Hundreds of Tons of Dynamite Now in Place.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 22.—Final arrangements were completed Friday for the discharge of four hundred and fifty tons of dynamite under Henderson's Point in the Piscataqua river here today. The dynamite has been placed in about four hundred apertures drilled under the three acres of ledge which forms the point. The steam pumping machinery, which has been used in the enclosure formed by a cofferdam under the protection of which the drilling was done, will be removed, and an opening will be made in the protecting wall to permit the water slowly to fill the enclosure. Then, the contractors say, everything will be in readiness for the passage of an electric spark which is to set off the dynamite. The removal of the ledge will greatly improve the water approach to the Portsmouth navy yard, which, if the project succeeds, as anticipated, will be about one thousand feet wide and of a depth ranging from thirty-five to ninety feet.

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THE MILKY WAY.

One of the Great Problems of the Science of Astronomy.

Some of the streams of fainter stars in the Milky Way are very striking and must convince the most skeptical of their reality, says a scientist.

It is possible to draw an arc of a circle through any three stars and a conic section through any five, but where we find ten or twenty stars falling into line not once, but in many cases, and that there is a curious similarity between the strange curves and branching streams which these phantoms of stars mark out on the heavens, there is no room left for doubt that the mind is not being led away by a tendency of the imagination similar to that which finds faces in the fire or sees a man carrying sticks on the face of the moon.

If it is proved that a group of stars is arranged in line or marshaled in any order it would follow that the individuals of the group must be actually as well as apparently close to one another and that they form some kind of system, having all of them had a common origin or been subject to some common motion. What these streams and phantoms of stars mean and what face they have to the greatest problems of the future, one that I trust I may live to see solved.

CHINESE NEATNESS.

The Man Is Clean Even If His Surroundings Are Dirty.

Next to a good clean shirt and a clean face, the larger habits of the inhabitants. You will be surprised to find that they are generally as clean and bright as though they had just come from the bathhouse.

As are his fingernails so is the rest of the Chinaman's body. It is one of his peculiar habits about this country that they are clean, although their houses are not. They are not a people of dirt and they don't like to make a mess of their bit, they are very clean in their personal habits.

The daily bath is an institution. A bath is not necessary. For a Chinaman to bathe is very well with a few cups of water and a wash rag.

He keeps his face clean by polishing his face with oil every day or so he visits the barber, who shaves not only the face but the back of his ears. If he can afford it, the Chinaman puts on a clean blouse every day or two. It is a peculiarity that these people are a people of cleanliness. It comes to them naturally. Washington Post.

Vegetable Ivory.

The vegetable ivory of commerce is an albuminous substance formed from a milky fluid in the fruit of a species of palm indigenous to several parts of Central and South America, but which seems to flourish best in New Granada and Peru. It corresponds to the meat of the coconut, which latter is the fruit of another species of palm. When vegetable ivory nuts are ripe they are covered with a brown skin and are bean shaped, the interior being perfectly white and very hard.

Not Sufficiently Definite.

Mother: I told you that your sister had left the hospital and you have eaten it all yourself. Sister: I offered it to her and she said it was a little and then I pushed it away.

Sister: You didn't?

Mother: You didn't? Sister: I thought you meant the baby.

Nothing Articulate.

"You never hear of the Seawells' family skeleton nowadays," observed Rivers.

"No," said Brooks. "They have accumulated so many bones that everybody has forgotten its existence."—Chicago Tribune.

A Silent Partner.

NELSON: That woman who just went out is the partner of your joys and sorrows, I suppose? RUFFIN: She's partner to my joys all right, but when it comes to my sorrows she slips over to see her mother.

The Surgeon's Nightmare.

Two patients, who called in company upon a noted surgeon found him bemoaning a twinge of pain in his right forefinger. The callers smiled.

"Great Scott, doctor," exclaimed one, "you don't mean to say that a pain in the finger bothers a man so used to scenes of suffering as yourself?"

"It certainly does," the surgeon answered, with a worried look. "How do I know that it isn't the first symptom of blood poisoning? That is the nightmare of the surgeon. No matter how careful he may be, he is liable to contract poisoning in operating, and that kind of poisoning is of the most virulent type. Any time a surgeon is complaining about a pain in the hand sympathize with him, for he is doing some hard guessing."—Philadelphia Record.

Poor Polish.

"So he said I was a polished gentleman, did he?"

"Well—yes. It was the same thing." "Ah! What was the exact word?" "He said you were a slippery fellow."—Cleveland Leader.

Not Quite Clear.

Green—Jones was run over by a trolley car yesterday. They say he couldn't recover. Brown—Who said he couldn't recover, his doctor or his lawyer?—Chicago News.

THE INDEPENDENT.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.
Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.



MON DAY, JULY 24 1905

The farmers' wives in Shelby county, Ind., have struck. They have brought about a new labor problem by refusing to serve lavish meals to the men hired to thrash. Heretofore these localities have been noted for their thrashing dinners of mutton, veal, boiled ham, frothsome roasts, stuffed turkeys and fried chicken, the women having vied with each other in preparing these meals. They have now resolved that all this bustle in the heated season is vanity and waste of energy and that the men can get along on hard boiled eggs and cold "grub." Shelby county's big wheat crop is imperiled and the farmers are helpless. They may not be able to vote in Indiana but the women of that state are a power just the same.

DIALECT AND GOOD TASTE.

The dialect story, superficial in conception and pernicious in influence, ebbs and flows almost in the manner of a natural phenomenon. "David Harum," that apotheosis of bad taste, was followed by a veritable wave of barnyard philosophers, with Mrs. Wiggs as the foamy crest. Does it not seem as though paucity of invention may sometimes be hidden under a gorgeous robe of rhetoric, and that these rags and tatters of language only accentuate an absolute lack of imagination and art? Dialect stories are not to be objected to merely because of their torturing of good English; Bret Harte's dialect, some of Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman's and a few others, speak for themselves. But poor spelling, faulty grammar, illiterate heroines and horse swapping heroes surely do not make up a good novel.

There is a standard of good taste, which does not require the trained critical faculty for its appreciation, and which operates in the sphere of letters as the code of good manners does in that of social life. It cannot be hypocritical to demand that our fiction shall conform so far as possible to this standard, which is not restrictive of all dialect. The story which depends upon breaches of grammar for its interest, jars upon good taste; there is nothing inherently funny or pathetic in illiteracy; though it is quite in accord with the canons of good taste that a ludicrous or pathetic character or incident may be heightened in effect by the judicious use of dialect. A genre painter whose canvases make no appeal to the artistic taste, who does not use his method as interpretive as well as pictorial, might better be employed painting, "When this you see remember me," on shaving mugs and teacups; the two occupations are equally expressive of art. So the dialect writer whose stories depend on the accuracy with which he sets down an incorrect form of speech as the basis and backbone of a story, is as far away from real art as the compiler of an auctioneer's list. The actual merit of any work of art lies in its expression of humanity through the terms of art; and it is far less difficult to idealize than to reduce these terms to their closest connection with reality. Only a very great writer can deal with the common things of life; anyone can write of kings and thrones. Yet fools rush in where genius fears to tread. The reading of the average dialect story is on a par with the predilection for chromos and wax flowers. One recalls with comfort the words of the satrap, "All things pass, my lord."

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS!

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles. A Massillon Citizen Shows You How To Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon pass away. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney trouble. That is just where the danger is. You must cure these troubles or they lead to more serious ills. Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all ills which are caused by weak or diseased kidneys. N. Youngblood, melder, living at 76 3rd street, Massillon, says: "For years I suffered from aching across the small of my back. It was at times very severe, especially when stooping or lifting, and whenever I caught cold it aggravated the pain. My wife used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved her in a short time. This convinced me that they were a good remedy and I got them for myself at Baltzly's drug store. They did the same for me as they did for my wife. The first dose helped and a continuation of the treatment relieved the backache and strengthened the kidneys."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Tribune Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

LIFE IN WHEATFIELDS

Stories of Harvesters on Their Summer Experiences.

A PRETTY GIRL AS A FARM HAND

Plucky College Maiden From Wichita, Kan., Who Did a Man's Work. Experiences of a Youth With a Jack of All Trades—The Men Had Five Meals a Day and Best of Everything to Eat.

Nearly a score of the men who were sent to the Kansas harvest fields by A. B. Jamison, superintendent of the state employment bureau, visited him recently. They had returned to Kansas City after the work ran out, and they were elated with their experience in the wheat, says the Kansas City Star. They laughed at the idea that the work was too hard. One of the men had gained more than ten pounds in weight.

That man had been working in a packing house at Kansas City, and he found the heat of the open fields trying at first. The harvest work stopped for two hours in the middle of the day, however, and that respite each day kept him over until he became accustomed to the sun.

The men said that they had five meals a day and were given the best of everything to eat. One man said the farmer he worked for produced a case of beer the day the harvest ended.

"An idea of the fierce pressure of the harvest work," said one young man, "may be gained from the fact that when I got there a girl was holding down my job and she was a college girl at that. Furthermore, and surprising everything else, she was just my age."

"Yes," said the girl, who was a student at one of the colleges in Wichita and was visiting a friend whose father was a wheat grower. When she heard the farmer talking the severity of men and something of his willingness to pay \$2 a day she volunteered to do a man's work on a tender box. She knew how to handle a pitchfork and a Kansas girl does not know how to finger a piano or paint strange flowers on china.

"I wanted to be able to help my father," she said, "and I can do the work."

"But what will people say about you and about us for letting you do such work?" protested her girl friend. "Oh, please," said the wise old farmer, who shared the girl's spunk. "If she wants to work she can." And so she did her part for four days until all others arrived upon the scene and there were plenty of men for all the jobs.

"Of course I felt small in supplanting a girl, and if my back had broken my hands blistered to the bone I would not have dared to equal."

"After I had been in the fields two days," said another youth, "I began praying for rain. It was not that I thought the crops were suffering, but I knew I needed a lay off badly. Well, it did rain. And with that rainy day and a barn session with harvesters I was glad to see the work begin again. All the real thoroughbreds of this little country were in that bunch. No matter what subject came up there was some man in that crowd who knew more about it than any other man in Kansas."

"I decided to shave off the beard that had accumulated during my whirl at the simple life. One of the other harvesters saw me whetting my razor. All wrong. He showed me how. He was the only man he had ever seen who really knew how to sharpen a razor. The motion is like this, not quick, but steady. Anything else ruins a razor. Now it would split a hair. 'Shave my neck and see how it goes,' said the expert."

"So I shaved the wondrous blade sharpener, and then I discovered another remarkable thing about him. As I made a hesitating stroke the razor jumped from one hair to another with an uneven movement."

"The razor is dancing on you," I remarked.

"That is because I have so much electricity in me," he replied. "I attract steel. I have lots of electricity in me. I guess I must have 250 volts."

A current strong enough to kill an ordinary man does not affect me, and I cannot feel an ordinary battery."

"After I had finished shaving this electric cat he confided to me that he was the only man who knew how to shave another with a touch soft enough to put him to sleep. I let him shave me, and I couldn't sleep for a week, my face was so sore. He simply tore the beard off. Later I heard him telling the farmer that he could stick a pig, scald it and scrape it quicker than any other man living. He was a butcher by trade. I recognized his touch then. Later on he was a trained pastry cook and an expert grain stacker that could pack the middle full. That man was only a sample of the rest."

A Religious Horse Race.

Many people will be surprised to learn that there is such a thing still in existence as a horse race run as a religious ceremony, in which the horses receive the blessing of the priests at their parish churches before taking part in the race, while the jockeys not only ride to win, but are expected to assail one another fiercely with their heavy riding whips during the race, says a writer in the Outlook for August. Such, in fact, are some of the conditions of the curious survival of mediaeval customs known as the Pallo of Siena. This extraordinary horse race takes place twice every year, on July 2 and Aug. 16, and is the occasion of a gorgeous revival of ancient paganism.

HAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

Brooklyn Inventor's Fireproof Box For Theater Bonnet.

With the valuable enforcement of the United States patent office, and if the proprietors of theaters and opera houses have no objection, the annoying theater hat problem is solved. A Brooklyn man is responsible for an interesting new device which he guarantees will fill this bug felt want.

Men don't like to leave their headgear outside in return for a pasteboard check, and ladies won't. Yet the crusade against women blotting out all view of the stage with their bonnets high and broad is too strong to be disregarded.

All these considerations inspired the Brooklyn man to invent and patent his "improved fireproof hat receptacle." This is a spacious square box occupying the whole space under the seat, with its front side open and the others, including top and bottom, constructed of asbestos cloth on a wire frame hinged to a bottom board.

When the seat is turned up against its back the wire frame collapses and the whole arrangement is flat and compressed against the bottom of the seat. When madam approaches down the aisle the smiling usher lowers the seat and the wire frame springs out like that of an opera crush hat and there is a clean, snug compartment revealed which madam cannot ignore.

All she has to do is to unpin her hat, place it carefully in the asbestos box and screen it from all possible harm with her skirts, while the man occupying the next seat behind calls down blessings on her head.

Attached to the seat in front is a small mirror, just large enough for a woman to see her head in while putting on her hat after the performance is over. When the curtain goes down, instead of having to take her place in a long line leading to the cloakroom and stand there check in hand until she gets her hat, she can homewardly put her hat on before leaving her seat.—New York American.

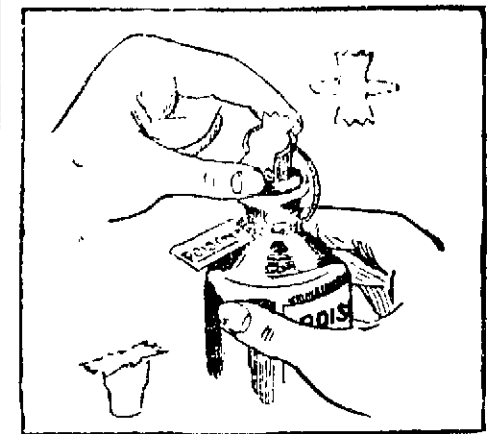
CORK FOR POISON BOTTLES.

An Ingenious Device to Prevent Accident in Handling Drugs.

Many clever devices have been patented to minimize the risk of accidental poisoning, but nothing owing to the childlike habit of placing the invention successfully from the financial point of view on the market or for some other reason none of these devices has ever yet been taken up.

But at last a possible solution of the problem has apparently been achieved by an inventor living in London.

During a recent interview this individual, Mr. H. P. Miller, showed the Illustrated Mail his invention. The secret of its future success, says the Mail, lies in its simplicity. The device is merely a tiny brass plate fastened to any cork, with two sides indented in such a way that the pressure of its "teeth" on the fingers would remind the most drowsy or the most careless



PROTECTIVE STOPPER.

person that the poison bottle was being handled. Fixed between the cork and the spiked brass is a ribbon, which goes around the neck of the bottle. This is to insure the cork not being lost.

Of course the little implement has the great merit over other inventions in that it is simple, cheap and can be fitted to any size or kind of cork bottle now in stock. Being attached to the neck of the bottle, there can be no interchanging, and if the stopper should be left out a reminder is given by a clicking of the indicator against the medicine glass and dangling around the fingers while in the act of pouring out.

Food of the Gods Found.

The food of the gods appears to have been discovered at last. According to a report of tests made by Dr. Clement and Dr. Huchard, in London, formic acid can increase the strength of people in an extraordinary manner. One delicate subject who could only raise a light weight was, after being experimented upon, able to lift five times the amount. Dr. Huchard's experiment upon himself is decidedly interesting. In two days, it is said, he doubled his strength, and in five days trebled it. To achieve this he had taken five grams. Formic acid is a colorless liquid found in the bodies of ants, in the hairs and other parts of certain caterpillars, and in nettles. It has a pungent smell, is highly corrosive and may be prepared artificially in many different ways.

Plants That Imitate.

Many animals are enabled to closely imitate leaves or shrubs to escape detection by enemies, but plants in turn are able to resemble stones for the same end. There are several varieties in South Africa that so closely resemble the stones among which they grow that attempts are frequently made to pick them up under the impression that they are rocks. Most of these plants flower in season, having bright colored blossoms, but once the flowering period is past they resume their imitation of rocks, and at a distance a patch of these plants would be mistaken for a barren space.

JELLY MAKING.

The Why and the How of Success. Up to Date Processes.

The young matron is searching for helps, as this may be her first trial, and the older housekeeper may have been disappointed last season and want to know why her jelly "did not jell" and what she shall do to make it congeal and why her jellies become lumpy.

Pectin is the basis of vegetable jellies. It gives to the juice of fruit the property of gelatinizing. When the fruit is overripe or whenever the juice is cooked too long it seems to lose its gelatinizing property.

We often see this when we attempt to make jelly from overripe fruit. The substance will become thick and gummy with long cooking, but will not congeal.

The fruit for jellies should be just ripe or a little underripe, freshly picked and of good quality.

Expressing the Juice.

The small, juicy berries, such as currants, blackberries and raspberries, can be heated slowly in a preserving kettle and mashed well with a wooden paddle. First look over the fruit carefully and remove all leaves or injured fruit. Strain the juice into clean jelly bags, which are best made of cheesecloth that has been well boiled and prepared for use with the fruit. Cut the bag three corners to let all the drip fall from one end. Always drip the juice; never squeeze the fruit. When such fruit as apples, pears, peaches, etc., are used, wash them and then cut them into small pieces, barely cover with water and cook gently until the fruit looks soft and clear. It will take an hour at least for this process.

Making the Jelly.

After the juice is strained measure carefully; then allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar for each pint of juice. Bring the juice to the boiling point and count twenty minutes of gentle boiling. Be careful in skimming. Let the sugar be heating during the boiling of the juice by spreading on platters and setting in a warm oven. At the end of twenty minutes' boiling add the sugar quickly, stir until it again reaches the boiling point and then pour at once into heated glasses. Let the sunshine finish the work, requiring from one hour to twenty-four hours in time, cover the glasses with fine netting while standing open.

Best Way to Cover.

White melted paraffin is commonly used to cover jelly. A large experience teaches many that the old fashioned method of covering first with small paper to fit inside of the glass, which is soaked in brandy, then covering the outside with paper sealed with the white of an egg, is the surest method to protect the jelly from mold.—Table Talk.

Ways With String Beans.

String Beans With Cream.—Remove the strings from the beans, then cut in pieces transversely, making diamond shaped pieces; cook until tender, adding salt when about half cooked; drain, add a little hot cream, with black pepper and additional salt, as needed. Three-fourths of a cup of cream will be enough for a pint of beans.

String Beans With Bacon.—Cut one or two slices of tender, mild cured bacon in tiny cubes and saute to a delicate brown; add a pint of hot cooked and drained string beans and a few drops of onion juice; shake the frying pan, to mix thoroughly; add salt and pepper, as needed, and turn into a hot dish. Pears may be served in the same way.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

An Easy Precaution.

It is safer to sit on the piazza in the evening than in chairs placed on the lawn, for the grass now becomes wet with heavy dews, and there are surface exhalations which affect the health unless one is so strong as to safely defy them.

Refreshing Sherbet.

Boil a quart of water and a pint of sugar twenty minutes. Add a teaspoonful of gelatin softened in cold water and strain. When cold, add a cup and a half of currant juice and half a cup of red raspberry juice and freeze as usual.

The Sunbonnet Girl.

The sunbonnet girl is to have a great vogue this summer. From the wee tot just commencing to walk to the grown-up "girl," who perhaps has youngsters of her own, tub hats and sunbonnets will be worn for various occasions, says the Ladies' World.

A pretty tub hat which will suit the piquant faced girl is the soft, floppy



A PIQUANT TUB HAT.

brimmed, cut out hat with a valencienne edge. This hat is made over a corded frame, so the entire hat can be put in the wash tub when it is soiled. Two beautiful pink poppies made of satin ribbon are lightly tacked on the brim and give a chic touch to the picturesque creator.

A PLEASING VACATION.

Experience of Genuine Country and Unconventional Life.

For many years I took my small family to various boarding houses of moderate pretensions and demands. My children were fond of the country and unconventional life. These houses where boarders were taken were the nearest approach we could make to country living, but it was not the real country life, because much of the city's artificiality was brought there by people who came to be entertained and otherwise follow the bent of their usual narrow lives. The children were attracted by these things, caught in the swirl of them and carried along as by a little, cheap watering place "society" gone astray into a mountain village. It was not country life nor country living.

A Cottage in a Country Lane.

Later I hunted up a cottage in a secluded country lane, sent out to it from my home such things as were absolutely necessary and, without a maid, "camped in," rather than out, for a long, delightful summer. The charm of it was the freedom from conventionality, from effort to entertain or be entertained, and the actual nearness to nature's heart.

The fields and forests were near, the mountains, too, and through the wide open doors such views were framed as painters could not copy. We ate to live, dressed for comfort only; we made friends with our neighbors, but not, actual or in fact; we lived out of doors to all practical intents and by help of a horse (one of our own family) scoured the countryside far and near.

Would it be better?

"Would we go there again?"

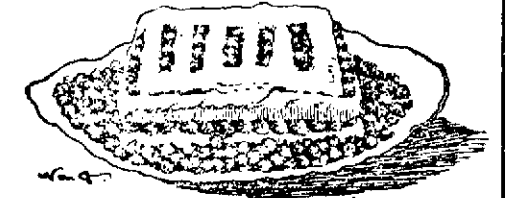
It was summer if we might. But the horse was sold and we might not have it again. The next year we found a cottage on the edge of a village and put up the same plan, although we had to take the house for a term of six months in order to use it for three months. The third year the same plan, in a new village, our goods having been sold in the place with that intent, and the fourth year we bought a new house, made and having found it all right, rebuilt it, now we need no longer go.

Cheaper Than Boarding?

"Is the rule of living in the summer cheaper than boarding?" The answer is, A family can live much cheaper by themselves than when boarding if it so elects. Meats may be as simple as possible. Cereal and milk eaten from a bowl in one's lap on the porch, where a view of mountains, lake and forest fed, at the same time, the soul, would be as complete as the menu prescribed by Omar K.—Harriet Allen Walsh in Good Housekeeping.

A Fresh Fruit Dessert.

A red raspberry shortcake garnished with whipped cream is suggestive of the fresh fruit of the season. A short biscuit dough is baked in two oblong



RED RASPBERRY SHORTCAKE.

pans. When done, butter and cover one with berries, lay the other crust on top and cover with berries and whipped cream. Put a generous layer of berries around the base.—Table Talk.

Benefits of Ice Cream.

Few things to eat give as much satisfaction at this season as frozen dishes and few are more healthful. It is a mistaken notion that ice cream is a mere dainty of luxury. When well made of pure materials it is not only harmless, but beneficial. Physicians sometimes order it in cases of dyspepsia and indigestion, and convalescents are permitted to take it, because not only has it the cooling qualities of ice, but it has positive nutritive value. This must be so, for whether it is made of pure cream with only the addition of sugar and flavoring or whether a custard is made from eggs and milk and then frozen the material is purely nutritious. Children always love it, and there is no reason why they should not be permitted to eat it if they take it properly and at the right time.

Caring for the Baby.

Treat the baby as a tropical plant, advises Good Housekeeping, and do not try to toughen him by taking him out every day. Thirty-five degrees is cold enough for a child under two years. Never take him out when the atmosphere is dark and rainy, and keep him in the sunshine and out of the wind as much as possible. Protect the eyes from the sun always with a dark umbrella.

Household Wrinkles.

To vary the ever present lettuce sandwich use mayonnaise on the bread instead of butter and add chopped olive to the lettuce.

The possibilities for beauty in rag carpets have not as yet been appreciated.

Prarie grass matting is woven so evenly and so substantially that they lie quite nicely on the floor without curling up.

Milk is an excellent substitute for soap in washing dishes. It not only softens the hardest water and gives dishes a clear, polished look, but it preserves the good appearance of the hands.

Onions peeled under water do not disturb the eyes.

Summer vegetables should be cooked the same day as gathered.

Soft green walls in a room are restful to the eye.

BRAVERY OF REGULARS

Exploits In Philippines Honored by War Department.

ONE FOUGHT OFF TEN FILIPINOS.

Billy Ballou's Deadly Fire on a Band of Insurgents—How Sergeant Bryan Shielded an Officer From Moros. Private Moreland Nursed a Comrade Stricken With Deadly Asiatic Fever.

Out with the regulars who are fighting in the rice fields and swamps in the Philippines there are not much gold lace and dazzling brilliancy of uniform, but there are plenty of chances for glory, says the New York Times. That is shown in the list recently published at Washington of the certificate of merit granted by the war department in the last six months.

In the long list of those on the nation's roll of honor the name of Billy Ballou, private of the Fifteenth cavalry, must have place. On Feb. 2, 1904, Ballou, who was a member of Troop D, with his captain and two other privates, was surprised by a band of insurgents, who to all appearances just "tipped up out of the ground" near the village of Sualatan on the island of Mindanao. Before the quartet of regulars recovered from their surprise the captain and one of the privates had been killed and the second private severely wounded, and Ballou was left alone to make the best fight he could. The records show that he made a good one.

Ballou stood his ground, his faithful "Krag" all the time peeping an answer to the rifles in the hands of the attacking insurgents. The fight was ten against one, but so deadly was Ballou's fire that the number of his opponents decreased by one every time his rifle snapped, and finally those of the little brown men who were left alive retreated. When reinforcements arrived they found Ballou, still on guard, nursing his wounded comrade and ready, should the occasion arise, to fight another battle single handed.

Travis T. Bryan, a sergeant in Company A of the Twenty-second infantry, is another soldier whose name will be remembered by the troops in Mindanao. Sergeant Bryan won the certificate of merit on Jan. 22 of last year. With his company he was on guard garrisoning a captured Moro fort on the banks of the Ramien river. On this occasion the Moros made a desperate attempt to recapture the fort, and in the action two of his company officers were wounded and fell in the doorway of the fort. They lay in the direct line of the Moro fire.

Bryan put himself in front of the worst wounded of the officers, shielding him from fire and in the meantime making it possible for the other officer to crawl to a place of safety. Bryan stood his ground until a rescuing party arrived, and when the smoke cleared away the number of dead Moros in front of the blockhouse showed what a marksman the sergeant was.

In the Twenty-eighth infantry one of the sergeants of Company I in February of last year was Bishop L. Morrow. Morrow won his certificate by going to the assistance of a wounded comrade who had been attacked by three Moros near Pantar, on the Ilagan-Lake Lanao road. Had he been a minute later the comrade would have been killed, but once Bishop got there he quickly fired three well directed shots. He had no reason to fire a fourth.

Otto Herter was a private in the hospital corps, when in an engagement in which the Americans were hard pressed by Ladrones, near Bago-Buntay, in Luzon, he stopped attending wounded, dashed to the firing line, grabbed the rifle of a wounded soldier and began to shoot. The general order awarding him his certificate of merit says that "he was cool and brave, setting an excellent example to the other men in the command."

John P. McSweeney was a member of the "Fighting Ninth" when he won his award. It was in China, and it happened near Tientsin. An officer of his command had been desperately wounded and was lying in an exposed place directly in the line of fire of the Chinese sharpshooters. McSweeney went to the officer's assistance, bandaged his wounds and was dragging him to safety when a shot put him out of action.

In the Forty-third United States volunteers there was a private named Schottler—Charles Schottler. Schottler was fighting in Samar, P. I. In action he saw a Moro lift a bolo to kill an officer. Running forward, he reached the side of the insurgent in time to divert the blow. He received it himself. He afterward got well, and the certificate of merit was his reward.

It was at Cabanos, in Guimaras, P. I., that George Moreland, a private of the Fifth infantry, voluntarily took upon himself the duty of nursing a comrade stricken with the contagious Asiatic fever. The comrade died and was buried by Moreland, none of the other troops in the meantime having been exposed to the contagion. Moreland caught the fever, but he lives to tell the story.

In February, 1904, one officer and two privates on duty near Bacoor, P. I., were attacked by fifteen insurgents and were in desperate straits when Sergeant Fred Harrison of the Sixth cavalry came up and began to show his marksmanship. Ten minutes later the only insurgents to be seen were those who had stood in the line of Harrison's fire.

These are only a few of the men who have been awarded the certificate of merit since Jan. 1.

GUNBOAT MEETS AWFUL DISASTER

**Boilers on U. S. S. Bennington
Explode in San Diego,
Cal., Harbor.**

39 SEAMEN DEAD, 15 MISSING

**Many So Terribly Injured They Will
Likely Die—Vessel Under Sailing
Orders at Time of Accident—Com-
mander Ashore and Uninjured.**

(San Diego, Cal., July 22.—Thirty-nine members of the crew of the United States gunboat Bennington were killed and nearly 100 sailors were injured, some fatally, by a boiler explosion that disabled the gunboat in San Diego harbor. Fifteen sailors are missing. There were more than

continued to pour in great clouds. Everywhere was blood and in all directions were bodies. The after cabin was smeared with blood, and the walls, ceiling and floor spotted with red. In the depths below, from which heat and steam rolled in volumes too great to face, came the groans and wails of the dying and the shrieks of the wounded.

Tugs and launches soon were headed for the shore, bearing those whose injuries permitted removal, and bodies of the dead. All the time the work of rescue was going on the ship was settling to starboard.

News of the disaster spread like wildfire over the city and soon the harbor was lined with people. Commander Young, who was ashore getting final orders preparatory to sailing, was soon on deck. He at once ordered the airtight compartments closed and signaled a tug to tow the ship into shallow water. Then he took charge of the sickening work at hand.

Engineer Escapes With His Life.
When the explosion occurred the engineer was inspecting the boilers. He was not seriously injured. Officers and men who were able to assist in the rescue acted in a brave and collected manner. Pumps were manned to keep the water from the upper compartments, the magazine was flooded and men fought their way through the steam into the darkened hold. Many slightly injured sailors remained in the ship and assisted in rescuing the more severely injured.

The ship's inner works are a tangled mass of machinery, and the vessel probably will have to be dismantled to repair the injuries, if, indeed, the warship is not a total loss.

Lieutenant Yates, executive officer in charge of the Bennington at the time of the disaster, was in the cabin. He rushed out, to be met by a blinding, scalding cloud of steam, as it swept the vessel. Speaking of the occurrence, he said:

"I must have remained seated in my chair several seconds after it occurred, and did not know what had happened. I then rushed out and the steam, even at the extreme after part of the ship, was so dense that I could not get a breath of air until I ascended the rail.

"As I ran forward I passed one of our boys crawling alone. There was no time to attend to individual cases, as there were so many. About 39 of the boys were on the fore deck, all severely wounded. I called for men to man the boats, and only a dozen men, including officers, responded at that moment. All of the rest were injured, blinded, or had been driven over the side by the scalding steam."

Bodies Terribly Mutilated.
The bodies of many of the men taken from the wrecked interior of the ship were mutilated almost beyond recognition. The faces of many were covered with blood and ashes. Some bodies may never be identified.

Temporary quarters ashore were arranged for the wounded and 60 citizens volunteered and hurried in launches to the relief of those on the ship. Some of the volunteers were unable to stand the sickening sight which met their gaze on the Bennington. As fast as the wounded could be removed they were hurried in ambulances, carriages, wagons and automobiles to hospitals. For a long time the hot steam prevented access to the space between decks where most of the dead bodies lay, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the last were removed from the boiler rooms. Several bodies were so tightly wedged in by a bulkhead that the woodwork had to be hewed away to free them.

The force of the explosion was terrific beyond conception. Human bodies were hurled into the air to a height probably not less than 200 feet. Sections of the upper deck were carried away from stem to stern, and aft a hole was blown in the side of the warship into which the water poured, causing the rapid rising listing of the vessel.

Men Assembled Between Decks.
Most of the men on board were assembled between decks, above the boilers, when the explosion occurred. Here is where the most frightful slaughter took place. No one living has been able to describe what happened there, but vivid witnesses exist in the blood-smeared walls. It is from between decks that most of the dead bodies have been taken.

Ensign Newman K. Perry, Jr., was born in South Carolina November 26, 1880, and was appointed a naval cadet from the Fourth district of South Carolina on September 9, 1897. He was promoted to ensign June 7, 1905. He joined the Bennington as a watch and division officer on March 9, 1905. His wife, Mrs. Newman K. Perry, lives at Stockbridge, Mass.

San Francisco, July 22.—The Bennington is a sister ship of the Yorktown and Concord, having the same dimensions, tonnage, speed and armament. She has a length of 230 feet, breadth 36 feet, mean draft 14 feet, displacement 1,710 tons, speed 16.5 knots, derived from engines of 3,436 indicated horse power. She has a battery of six 6-inch rifles and eight guns of smaller caliber. The Bennington takes rank among the efficient little cruisers designed for special duty in shallow water. The vessel's keel was laid in 1888 and she cost \$490,000. Her complement is 16 officers and 181 men.

Bomb Thrower Dies Gaily.
Warsaw, July 22.—Stephen Okrjeia, who was condemned to death for throwing a bomb into the police station at Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, March 26, has been executed. The executioner was obliged to hang Okrjeia twice, as at the first attempt the rope broke. Okrjeia's last words were "Down with despotism!" and "Long live socialism!"

Horrible Scenes on Stricken Ship.
The sight which met the eyes of hundreds along the street was one never to be forgotten. Wagons with a dozen wounded men were not rare. One had eight sitting or reeling against the sides, holding in their laps the heads of comrades near to death, all of them with faces black with smoke and grime and many clothed in nothing but trousers. Some of those whose bodies were bare, not injured in vital parts, but suffering the agonies of torn flesh, sat up with lacerated bodies exposed to the wind. One, whose arm was twisted and whose face and breast were covered with blood, looked at his own mangled flesh and dropping blood and muttered only: "My God! My God!"

A corps of men with blackened bodies were hurried through the streets to places where blood could be staunch, gaping wounds stitched, or more heroic treatment given.

In the meantime a more awful sight awaited those who had hastened to the stricken ship, from which steam

VESSEL RUN ASHORE

**To Prevent Repetition of Slo-
cum Horror Excursion
Boat Is Beached.**

1,000 PICNICKERS ON BOARD

**Steamer Sirius Has Hole Knocked in
Bottom by Hidden Rock Near Scene
of Disaster of Last Year in Which
1,000 Lives Were Lost.**

New York, July 22.—The deliberate beaching of the crowded excursion boat Sirius prevented a threatened repetition of the disaster to the excursion steamer General Slocum, which cost 1,000 lives 13 months ago. The excursion boat was in the waters about North Brother island, where the General Slocum burned; a Sunday school picnic numbering 1,000, and composed mostly of women and children, was aboard, and this picnic came from the same quarter of the city as the Slocum picnickers.

In a strait near North Brother island the iron river excursion boat Sirius was passing the steamer William G. Payne. While rolling in the trough of the Payne's swells, the Sirius was dropped violently onto a hidden rock. The blow stove a hole through a steel plate into a bulkhead. The excursionists did not immediately realize what had occurred, but Captain Pearce knew, and although his crew quietly reported to him that the steamer was not in immediate danger, he headed the boat directly for the mud flats of Rikers island, nearly a mile away.

This abrupt change in the course spread alarm on the crowded passenger decks. During the long run to shore the excursionists were informed by the crew that they rode with the water running into the hold below and they were entreated to be calm.

Rescue parties followed fast in the wake of the excursion boat and when the steamer's bow settled in the mud police patrol boats and the steamer Massasoit were at hand to take off the frightened passengers. The Massasoit, a smaller craft, was able to stream directly up to the side of the Sirius.

The Sunday school picnic was ended, for although the iron Steamboat company sent another boat immediately the passengers preferred to return to their homes. At high tide the Sirius floated without assistance, and although one bulkhead was full of water, proceeded under her own steam to the repair dock.

UNDER WRECKED AUTO.

**Lima, O., Young Woman Is Burned to
Death Near Indianapolis.**

Indianapolis, July 22.—Miss Olive Johnson of Lima, O., was crushed to death and burned and five other persons were severely burned and bruised last night, when a large automobile plunged into a ditch near Broad Ripple, exploding the gasoline storage tank. C. O. Dale of Indianapolis, who was driving the machine, was seriously injured. The others who were injured are: Clara Brennan, Muncie, Ind.; Ethel Jones, Shelbyville, Ind.; Inez Brennan and Hazel Orr of Indianapolis.

The party was speeding along the river road when the machine struck a rut, overturning the machine in a ditch and throwing the occupants underneath. From the tail light the gasoline tank was ignited and two explosions followed, throwing burning fluid over the young people pinioned beneath the machine.

Before William F. Klank, attracted by the explosion, could reach the wreck, Olive Johnson had been burned to death. Seizing Dale, Klank dragged him from the burning car and extinguished the flames. The other young women sustained bruises and cuts and were slightly burned.

BRUTAL FATHER IN JAIL.

**Ruined His Daughter and Then At-
tempts to Murder Her.**

Wheeling, W. Va., July 22.—John Strait, a farmer, of Harts run, near Cameron, W. Va., attempted to kill his daughter, Jessie, at the home of Samuel Griffith, near Sand Hill church. He first struck her with a stone and then pulled a revolver and shot her five times, and then got an ax and struck her a blow on the head. The young woman was still alive last night and was brought to a Wheeling hospital.

It is alleged that Strait had been criminally intimate with his daughter, a child being born a few months ago, and that the brutal father had tried to induce Jessie to place the blame on some one else, which she refused to do. She left home a few weeks ago after the birth of the child and had been living with the Griffith family since.

Strait was arrested near Morford, Pa., by Constable Antill of Alleppo, and a hearing was held before Justice McCracken at Alleppo. Strait was held without bail for court. He was later taken to Waynesburg, Pa., and placed in jail. The shooting took place just over the line in Pennsylvania.

Equitable Loan Taken Up.

New York, July 22.—An official of the Mercantile Trust company states that the loan for \$600,000 and odd dollars made by the company to former President Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan of the Equitable society has been liquidated. The loan was paid by Mr. Jordan acting for himself and Mr. Alexander as trustee.

CHINA'S NOTE CONSIDERED.

**President Roosevelt and Secretary of
State Root Hold Consultation.**

Oyster Bay, Mich., July 22.—President Roosevelt with Elihu Root, who assumed formally last Wednesday his new duties as secretary of state, were in conference last night at Sagamore Hill. Among the many questions considered by them none is fraught with deeper importance to the United States than is that relating to an identical note which the foreign office of China, within a day or two, has sent to the powers neutral in the far eastern contest between Russia and Japan. The text of the note made public by President Roosevelt is as follows:

"Having viewed with profound regret the unfortunate interruption of peaceful relations between Japan and Russia, the imperial government now learns with sincere gratification that negotiations are about to commence for the restoration of peace and amity. But in the present conflict Chinese territory has been made the theater of military operations. Therefore it is hereby expressly declared that no provisions affecting China, without the approval of China being previously obtained, which the treaty of peace may contain, will be recognized as valid. The diplomatic representatives of China in Japan and Russia have been instructed by telegraph to communicate this declaration to the governments of Japan and Russia respectively."

On its face the note appears to be a simple declaration that no determination of the peace conference affecting Chinese territory will be recognized as valid "without the approval of China previously obtained." It really means far more than that, as it is construed here. The United States in common with other nations is interested particularly in the "open door" to Manchuria, and behind China's simple declaration lies the whole question of the commerce and the commercial relations of a great empire.

NOT ABOVE THE LAW.

**Bay State Justice Fines Tourists and
Delivers Lecture.**

Worcester, Mass., July 22.—After eight of their number had been fined for overspeeding their machines in the town of Leicester, the Golden automobile tourists left this city for Pittsfield. To indicate their sentiments about the action of the Leicester constable in summoning them into court for speeding while they were on their way from New York to the White mountains the tourists had draped their cars with crepe, and at the boundary line between Leicester and Worcester they were joined by a band which had been previously retained for the occasion, and with the band in front playing a dirge the automobilists passed slowly through the main highway of Leicester.

The automobilists who were in court included W. C. Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. E. Olds, Lansing, Mich.; and Ezra H. Fitch of Montclair, N. J. Judge Wiley fined each of them \$15. In imposing these fines he said:

"These people came here knowing perfectly well that there was a law, and knowing what it was. I can see no excuse for their violating it. These rich people came here vaunting their wealth. They reviled the citizens of as good a town as there is under the sky because they wanted the law enforced. They abused the officers for enforcing the law. Putting a few of this kind in jail would stop proceedings of this character."

WANTED TO SEE NEW BABY.

**Captain Winders, O. N. G., Jumps From
a Fast Train and Is Hurt.**

Marysville, O., July 22.—Captain C. B. Winders, inspector of rifle practice Ohio National guard, one of the best rifle shots in the world, was seriously injured by jumping from a fast Pennsylvania train at his home in Woodstock.

Winders had learned of the arrival of a new daughter at his home. He boarded the limited, which does not stop at Woodstock, and being unable to induce the conductor to slow down he jumped while the train was going at full speed. He is in a serious condition.

Winders won the highest honors in target practice at the international shoot in England two years ago.

Twin Boys Burned to Death.

Muskegon, Mich., July 22.—George and James Cribble, six-year-old twin boys, were burned to death in their home on a farm, 11 miles east of here. A spark from a harvesting machine set the roof of the house afire. It fell on the two boys asleep in their beds on the second floor before the rest of the family discovered the fire.

Must Go to Penitentiary.

Chicago, July 22.—Inga Hanson, the former Salvation Army girl convicted of perjury in connection with a suit for personal damages against the Chicago City railway, will have to go to the penitentiary to serve an indefinite term, according to a decision given by Judge George H. Kersten.

American Yacht Again Winner.

Dorval, Quebec, July 22.—The American yacht Manchester, the challenger for the Scowahaka cup, defeated the Alexandria, the Canadian defender, in the second race of the series. The Manchester's time was 2 minutes and 52 seconds better than the Alexandria's.

Severe Hailstorm in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., July 22.—One of the most terrific hailstorms ever experienced in Central Kentucky passed over Woodford, Scott and the western edge of Fayette counties. Tobacco and fruit trees were badly damaged.

BOMB AFTER PRAYER

**Thrown at Abdul Hamid, Sul-
tan of Turkey, in Court-
yard of Mosque.**

POTENTATE ESCAPES INJURY

**Several of His Attendants Reported
Killed—Great Secrecy Maintained
by Turkish Authorities—Details of
Assassination Difficult to Obtain.**

Brussels, July 22.—A telegram to the Petit Bleu from Constantinople says: During the seramik here a bomb was exploded in the courtyard of the mosque, close to the sultan. His majesty was not injured, but several members of his suite were killed or injured. Several arrests have been made.

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 22.—It is reported here officially from Constantinople that during the seramik an attempt was made to assassinate the sultan.



ABDUL HAMID II.

Constantinople, July 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Koenigshe Zeitung says: "As the sultan was proceeding to the midday prayers a bomb was thrown at his majesty, but he escaped unharmed."

Constantinople, July 22.—An ineffective attempt on the life of the sultan has been made.

London, July 22.—The Turkish censorship is evidently suppressing the news regarding the attempt on the life of the sultan, for no further press dispatches from Constantinople have reached London. A dispatch received by the Turkish embassy says:

"As the sultan was issuing from the mosque at the conclusion of the ceremony of the seramik a bomb burst in the courtyard of the mosque. Divine providence miraculously preserved his majesty, who displayed his usual self-possession and courage. Himself driving the phalanx, his majesty returned to the palace, graciously bowing as if nothing had happened."

"A few persons were killed or injured. The whole population is indignant at the infamous and dastardly deed."

BETTER QUARTERS SOON.

**Suitable Dwellings for Canal Work-
men Nearly Completed.**

Washington, July 22.—The Panama Canal commission has received a report from Governor Magoon showing the progress made on the buildings under construction on the isthmus. An addition of 48 rooms to the new hotel at Culebra is nearly completed. At Corozal the foundation was finished for a 48-room hotel and the foundation of a second wing of the same size will be finished next week. At Pedro Miguel, a station nearby, a large quantity of lumber for the repair of public buildings was taken over from the French company.

All the non-manual employees now living at Panama will soon be quartered at Ancón, where the foundations have been laid for bachelor quarters. Governor Magoon states that all the officials are cooperating heartily and that the outlook is quite gratifying.

DETERMINED STAND TAKEN.

**State Supreme Regent, Royal Arca-
num, Given Instructions.**

Harrisburg, July 22.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania state council of the Royal Arcanum, held here, Frank B. Wickersham, state regent, was directed to request the supreme representatives from this state to petition for a reconvening of the supreme council, held recently at Atlantic City, for the purpose of readjusting the insurance rates.

Should the supreme representatives refuse to comply with this request of the executive committee the state council will be reconvened in this city on August 23 to take action to compel them to petition for a reconvening of the supreme council.

Cloudburst in Indiana.

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—Georgetown, Ind., a town 12 miles west of New Albany, on the Southern railway, was almost swept away by a cloudburst. The water in the main street of the town was three feet deep and great damage was done to stores and property. So far as can be learned no lives were lost.

Sentenced to Abstain From Liquor.

Lexington, Ky., July 22.—A pledge to abstain from the use of liquor for life was the penalty imposed by County Judge Bullock on Joseph Neal, the alternative being a heavy fine.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

**Summary of Business Conditions
Throughout the Country.**

New York, July 22.—R. G. Dun and company's weekly review of trade today says: Hot weather tended to retard activity in many productions, undertakings and postponed forward business that could be delayed without loss, but accelerated the consumption of seasonable merchandise and advanced the crops much nearer maturity. Confidence in the future increases with each day favorable for harvesting and much of the winter wheat is now beyond danger, while late corn is rapidly regaining lost ground.

Inquiries indicate a general disposition to provide for a large volume of fall and winter business clothing manufacturing receiving liberal orders from traveling salesmen, while cancellations are few. Real estate transfers are large and building operations numerous on an overraking facilities for delivery of lumber and other materials. There is comparatively little interruption from labor disputes, and the net result to all commercial and manufacturing branches is exceptionally satisfactory for this mid-summer period of which is usually the duldest of the year.

Some improvement is noted in demand for pig iron which has been the least active of the industrial undertakings, while four-year factories are less eager to secure forward business, because of another advance in hides. Textile mills are busy, but the variations in cotton have unsettled the primary market for goods, while woollens are strengthened by the steadiness of raw wool at the highest point in many years.

WOMEN FIGHT WITH SNAKES.

**Five Reptiles in an Ohio Schoolhouse
Resist Attacks With Clubs.**

London, O., July 22.—Two women and a boy and a boy had a fierce battle with five snakes at the Stone house at the Stone house. The snakes were discovered by Willie Stone, son of the owner of the house, who applied his mother and Mrs. C. V. Woodruff, an aunt, to the schoolhouse, a short distance from the Stone house.

Looking in the door they proceeded to do battle with the five serpents. The combat raged for almost an hour. The brave women succeeded in killing all the snakes.

A Smart Woman.

"Eligence" wife thinks he is the smartest man on earth.
"No," answered Miss Cayenne; "she doesn't think so. She merely makes Bliggins think she thinks so."

Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality, they are the perfect duties.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

**Standing and Scores of the Major
League Teams.**

National League Standing.			
Club	W. L. Pct.	Club	W. L. Pct.
New York	59 25 .702	Cincinnati	44 49 .464
Pittsburg	54 32 .625	St. Louis	31 55 .360
Chicago	46 36 .562	Boston	27 57 .321
Philadelphia	40 42 .488	Brockton	24 58 .293

National Friday—Chicago 3, Boston 2; Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1; New York 14, St. Louis 2; Pittsburg 7, Philadelphia 5; Pittsburg 1—second game.

American League Standing.

Club	W. L. Pct.	Club	W. L. Pct.
Cleveland	50 29 .633	St. Louis	35 40 .467
Chicago	46 36 .562	New York	34 48 .418
Philadelphia	40 42 .488	St. Louis	30 48 .385
Detroit	40 42 .488	Washington	26 50 .342

American Friday—Boston 6, Cleveland 9; Chicago 2, New York 1; St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2; Detroit 8, Washington 7.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, July 21.—Upon fresh reports of damage by black rust, wheat for September delivery rushed up to 90¢ here today, making a clean gain of 2½¢ a bushel. The market closed at the highest point of the day. Corn is up ¼¢. Oats show an advance of ¼¢. Closing quotations: Wheat, September, 90½¢; corn, September, 55½¢; oats, September, 29¼¢@29½¢.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JULY 21.

Corn—Yellow, shelled, 62½¢@63¢; high mixed, 61¢@61½¢; yellow ear, 63½¢@64¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37½¢@38¢; No. 3, 37¼¢@37½¢; No. 4, 36½¢@36¾¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13.25@13.50; No. 2, \$12.12@12.25; No. 1 clover, \$10.25@10.75; No. 1 mixed, \$10.25@10.75.

Eggs—Selected, 18¢@18½¢.

Butter—Prints, 23¢@23½¢; tubs, 22½¢; dairy, 14¢@15¢.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10¼¢@10½¢; Ohio cream, 10¢@10½¢; Limburger, new, 12½¢@13¢.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.50@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.50@4; fat, smooth, dry-fed, light steers, \$3.75@4.25; choice milk cows, \$3.00@3½¢; medium to good milk cows, \$1.50@2.50; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.25@3.60; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.75@4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3.25@3.75; fair to choice stockers, \$2.25@3.25.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$6.75@7.50; veals, fair to good, \$5.25@6.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3.50@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, 6.05@6.10; medium weights, \$6.20@6.25; best heavy yorkers, \$6.25@6.30; good light yorkers, \$6.20@6.30; pigs, good to prime, \$6.15@6.20.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$5.05@5.16; good to choice mixed, \$4.45@4.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.16@4.45; culls and common, \$2.15@2.40; @chopped lambs, \$2.00@2.15; @chopped lambs, \$2.00@2.15.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Royal Neighbors gave a successful lawn fete Friday evening at the residence of H. W. Elsass, in Duncan street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hardgrove, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wagoner, 32 Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Boerngen will leave Sunday for a two weeks' trip up the lakes. They will make their first stop at Detroit.

The nineteenth annual reunion of Lincoln's First Call troops will be held in Akron on Wednesday and Thursday, August 30 and 31.

Mrs. John H. Morton, of Columbus, and Miss Jessie Whiting, of Mobile, Ala., are guests of Mrs. M. E. Warwick at her residence in East Main street.

Miss Florence Goehler, chief operator of the Independent Telephone Company, has returned to work after being off duty for a week with a sprained ankle.

The local plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company was closed down Saturday to permit the straightening of the guide mill. Work will be resumed Monday.

Braden Borden, of New Mexico, a resident of the city thirty-five years ago, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Getz Friday, while on his way to Pittsburgh.

Wallace B. Scobey, aged 49, for many years baggage agent at Wooster for the Pennsylvania lines, died Thursday evening from paralysis. He was sick but three hours.

The Misses Daisy and Maude Sowles will leave Saturday evening for their home in Columbus, after a week's visit here with friends. They will be accompanied by Miss Florence Clark, of 59 South Mill street.

By an overwhelming vote against a strike, two thousand carpenters of Cleveland Thursday night decided to remain at work. The object of the proposed strike was to enforce a demand for an increase in wages.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, will leave Wednesday for Norwalk, Conn., where he will spend his vacation of six weeks in study. He will conduct Sunday morning services in a church in that city.

The S. and C. sewing circle will be entertained at a garden party at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Kline, in East South street, Tuesday afternoon, July 25. The members are requested to bring well-filled baskets and to come early.

L. G. Graves has received the appointment of district deputy in the Protected Home Circle. The appointment carries with it the right to organize and install new circles. Mr. Graves' work will be confined to Stark and adjoining counties. He will begin his duties at once.

Dr. A. P. Ohlmacher, former superintendent of the Gallipolis state hospital for epileptics, has been appointed director of the biological laboratories of Frederick Stearns & Company, of Detroit. Dr. Ohlmacher will be engaged in original research into antitoxines and other curatives.

Members of Hadassah chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and Massillon commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, will give Mr. and Mrs. Francis Strobel a farewell reception in the Masonic temple Friday evening. Refreshments will be served. Mr. and Mrs. Strobel will soon leave the city for Cleveland, where they will live.

Miss Florence Maier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Maier, entertained sixteen guests at the home of her parents Friday afternoon in honor of her twelfth birthday anniversary. Miss Lucile Bash was a handmade handkerchief in a doll dressing contest. Supper was served at a long table decorated with sweet peas.

The officials of the new Natural Gas Company that is now engaged in building its mains in Wooster have made an offer to the Ohio Bottle Company, owning the Wooster glass works, to furnish them with cheap gas for operating their factory. As gas is one of the principal necessities in connection with the operation of the plant it may be taken under consideration by the officials.—Wooster Republican.

Mrs. James Post, of 2211 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, a dealer in automobiles, was not in the least disconcerted Thursday night when the automobile which she was driving swerved across a small country road near Oberlin, O., slipped in a rut, broke down the railing of a bridge over a small creek and then hung half way suspended on the edge of the bridge for several minutes, at last dropping into the mud below. She says she never once took her hands off the driving wheel and when the machine at last reached the mud bottom of the creek, she and the other members of the party calmly extricated themselves from the mire.

Itching of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

Dangerous Vertigo.

Dizziness or Swimming of the Head Associated with a Sense of Fullness, Dull Pain or Nervous Sick Headache is a Certain Indication of an Oncoming Apoplexy or Paralysis.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

If the person subject to attack of dizziness or swimming of the head, commonly called vertigo, would only stop to realize that these symptoms are not a disease in themselves, not temporary ailments, but the plainest sort of warnings from nature of grave troubles of deeper origin, of an exhausted nervous system or of an oncoming apoplexy, epilepsy or paralysis, the matter would receive prompt attention. Dr. A. W. Chase knew this and provided the cure in his celebrated Nerve Pill, a medicine that brings back the glow of health and strength by its power to furnish just what the body needs, half starved nervous system needs, good, rich, wholesome blood and nerve force or energy.

Mr. E. Smith, of No. 1 Union street, Troy, N. Y., says:

"I used to suffer constantly from nervous headache and dizzy spells. They came on at any time and in any place—I was never safe from them—swooning over always resulted in vertigo—my head pained me as well. I got a box of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS and they cured the trouble rapidly, easily and completely. It is the best medicine I ever took. I am as sound as a dollar again in every particular and very glad to recommend it to any one in a similar condition as a safe and certain cure." See a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on every package. For sale by E. S. Craig, Druggist, Massillon, O.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 24, 1905:

LADIES.
Forbes, Mrs. Anna. Allen, Mrs. Thos. (2)
Taylor, Mrs. M. L.

MEN.
Ryan, M. D. Jake, Robert
Cone, L. E. Miller, Owe
Drew, G. F. Stangle, J. F.

FOREIGN.
Kovacs, Elek unak. Simola, Terchila.
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. ROGERS, P. M.

Self Respect.

It is a mistake to associate pride or foppishness with self respect. The one rises from a judicious consideration of what we are, the other from an extravagant notion of what something exalted has made us. The one is true, the other is false, and both cannot exist together. A man that respects himself cannot be proud, and a proud man does not respect himself.

The Reason.

Stella Mabel says she doesn't believe everything in the Bible. Well, you see, her own age is in it.

Unanswerable.

Husband—Do you really need a new hat? Wife—I always need a new hat. Husband—Then what's the use of getting this one?—Life.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb. 22
Creamery butter, per lb. 21
Eggs, per dozen 15
Chickens, spring, dressed 14
New Cabbages, per bushel 13
Lettuce, per bushel 12
Onions, per bushel 10
Potatoes, per bushel 8

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb. 14.19
Eggs, per dozen 12
Chickens, live, per lb. 12
Chickens, spring, dressed 10
Chickens, dressed 10
Potatoes, per bushel 25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.
Wheat, 95
Oats, 52.50
Corn, 52.50

Following are the selling prices.
Hay, baled, per hundred 70
Straw, per hundred 56
Shelled corn, per bushel 70
Oats, per bushel 40
Corn, 70
Hay, loose, per ton 87.50

Often The Kidneys Are

Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood. It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.
Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

PANAMA CANAL WORK

Situation on Isthmus as Viewed by T. P. Shonts.

SAYS WATERWAY WILL BE BUILT

Chairman of Commission Declares There Need Be No Apprehension Regarding Ultimate Success of American Plans—Relates Progress in Sanitary Work—Better Quarters to Be Provided and Food Improved.

"There need be no apprehension on the part of the American people regarding the building of the Panama canal, because the canal will be built, and there are no newly discovered obstacles," said T. P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama canal commission, as he whirled from his desk to face a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald.

"You realize, of course, that there has recently been a growing feeling of pessimism regarding the outlook for bringing the work to a successful conclusion?" the correspondent ventured.

"Of course I do," was the quick reply, "and that is one of the matters with which the commission is just now concerning itself. We have nothing to conceal, because this is a great government work. We believe the public to be entitled to all information about the progress of the construction of the canal. That is why Judge Magoon down on the isthmus is cabling us each day the exact sanitary situation there and that is why we are giving his dispatches to the press exactly as he sends them."

"In what way is the commission concerning itself with the recent display of skepticism on the part of a portion of the public regarding canal prospects?"

"In the first place, we are seeking to mend matters on the isthmus so far as our employees are concerned. In saying this I do not mean in a sanitary way, although everything is being pushed in that regard. I will speak about that later, but just now we are doing several things that will have their effect soon. When the work was started I think we overlooked other things that were almost of as much importance. I don't think we quite got ready for the work we had in hand before plunging into it."

"Now, first, I will speak of the feeling that has been growing that it is impossible for an American to live on the isthmus, that conditions are in a horrible state and that the work ought to be abandoned. All these things we hear and they come from various sections of the country. This is traceable almost entirely to returned employees who have come back dissatisfied. A great many persons have been employed by the commission and have gone to the isthmus who should not have been sent there at all."

"They are for the most part men utterly unfitted to perform any feature of the work down there, who are not used to the discomforts of a tropical climate and who are not prepared to undergo the hardships of work in the field. Most of them are young men who have been described by one of our officials as 'mamma's boys.' They went to the isthmus thinking it was a sort of holiday trip or a picnic and that they were to have little work and good pay. Others who have gone down there with the best intentions in the world and if they had been properly handled would probably still be there, contented and doing good work. But when they got to Colon there was no one to meet them; they were allowed to wander around and shift for themselves, became homesick the first day and soon returned to the United States to 'roast' the canal project."

"Nearly all the persons who returned from the isthmus for months declared in the press that they had been deceived as to conditions there and had been humiliated by the commission. They said alluring prospects had been held out to them and that they found that all representations had been false. It took us a long time to run down the source of this misinformation. The commission had certainly held out no inducements for persons to go to Colon that were not fully borne out by conditions there. But finally we located it. The enticing advertisements were contained in literature sent out by the civil service commission. This matter had been distributed with the best intentions in the world, but there was a back kick to it which has done our efforts to get the right sort of human material on the isthmus a serious injury."

"Then other mistakes had been made. In disposing of the men who had passed examination and had been sent down the right sort of employment had not been allotted. I recall one instance of a man who had passed examination as a boilermaker. He was no doubt a very good boilermaker. When he got to the isthmus he was put to work as a machinist. He was found not to be quite satisfactory as a machinist and eventually was discharged. We did not hear of this until the man had got back to the United States and came around to the headquarters of the commission to find out what sort of business men we were anyway."

"There was another case of a man who was sent down and because he had had railroad experience was placed in charge of a section gang. In a short time he came to the office on the isthmus and said he had been discharged. Inquiry showed that this man was not fitted for the position of section foreman."

"A section foreman is like a poet—he is born, not made. I have known section foremen who could take a gang, build a road around a curve,

hoist a track a little here, lower it a little there, and without any instruments whatever and without the supervision of an engineer have as fine a piece of track as you would want. They would do it instinctively. But this man, it was discovered, had at one time been employed in the auditing office of a railroad. That was all the railroad experience he had ever had, and he had been put in charge of a section gang because he had had natural intelligence enough to pass the examination required of a section foreman."

"Now the commission is seeking to guard against these things. It is going to try to send only men that are actually needed and that will fit into the work. Much greater care will be exercised here than before."

"Then we are going to make an improvement at Colon. When a steamship arrives with our employees we will have persons meet them, look after them, see that they are properly placed in boarding houses and assigned to duty for which they are trained. If a man happens to have a sweetheart in Colon we will not send him on to Panama. If a man is a machinist we will not make a boilermaker of him. Because a man is a good auditor will be no reason for putting him in charge of a section gang. In other words our aim on the isthmus will be to have a clearing house for men as well as for material."

"What is being done in the way of providing recreation for employees on the Panama canal?"

"We have appreciated the necessity of doing something along that line, and we are doing it at once. It is absolutely true that down there our young Americans have had no means of amusement. We are going to provide tennis courts. There is no reason why we shouldn't have a good baseball park down there."

"We are taking steps to provide better houses and quarters for the men. Again, we are going to take steps to improve the food and see that it is provided at the lowest possible figure. When we have accomplished these things—and almost all of them are in the way of accomplishment—I believe the storm of complaints about the situation on the isthmus will have ceased, that everybody will be contented and that we will make a great gain in the end. We may not dig as much dirt in the next few months as we otherwise might, but with healthful underlying conditions we will accomplish vastly more with less cost and with less friction."

"Do you find that generally the isthmus is healthful?"

"I do. Only the other day a young fellow was in here who had been in the engineering department. He had been on the isthmus eighteen months and had been home on a six weeks' leave. I looked him over. He was a fine, healthy specimen, rugged and broad shouldered. It did me good to look at him. I talked with this young man about the situation. He said that it was only necessary for a man to know how to take care of himself to enjoy perfect health. He had not been ill a day, and he had been over the line of the canal from one end to the other. He liked the work, and he liked the life, and he said that there were hundreds more like him and all his friends had enlisted on the work and intended to see it through. We are trying to get that sort of young man down there in large numbers on every steamer, and we are succeeding well. I believe the personnel of our employees will steadily improve."

"Mr. Shonts, what is your impression as to the time that will be required to complete the canal?"

"In answering that question I should like to speak from personal observation, and I have not had the opportunity of personal observation on the isthmus yet. I have no doubt that after the work gets fairly started down there—that is, after it gets under full headway—we shall go ahead more rapidly than any one is expecting. I believe we will more than make up for lost time, but it is going to be a great job to organize because of its size."

"Mr. Wallace estimated that we could work 100 steam shovels at Culebra cut. We have nine at work now. By the time we get 100 at work it will run us into 1907. You see, you can't get a hundred feet of hose. Then for every steam shovel three locomotives will be required. Thus, by the time we get the hundred steam shovels we will need 300 locomotives just for that great work at Culebra. This will, I think, give you an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking. Some men have estimated that we could work continuously down there, but it must be considered that we have eight months of rain, and there are a good many difficulties with work of that sort with so much heavy rain. However, I believe that when we do get thoroughly organized we will make a record that will astonish the world."

"What is being done in the way of making the isthmus healthful and stamping out yellow fever?"

"That is under the control of Judge Magoon. Water has already been introduced in the city of Panama from spring fed lakes. Panama has been severed, all the houses are being fitted with modern plumbing, and we have ordered I don't know how many millions of vitrified brick for paving. Colon will soon have its water supply from the mountains, and it will undergo the same process. Every house is to be fumigated and everything that human science can do will be done to stamp out the yellow fever. Oil has been spread over all the pools and swamps to kill the mosquitoes, the old seaweed has been torn up and thrown in the sun. In a dozen different directions the activities of the health officials are being exerted."

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.
KIDNEY and LIVER CURE.
Is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weaknesses peculiar to women. Successful for 30 years. Prepared by DR. D. KENNEDY'S SONS, Rondout, N. Y. \$1.00 all druggists. Six bottles \$5.00.

One Way Settlers Fares to Southern Points via W. & L. E.

Low one way settlers tickets sold via W. & L. E. to authorized points in Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Full information at ticket office.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPI'S CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Patd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.
60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you.

Do You intend to buy a Cream Separator? If so, do not fail to try a DeLaval? Will stand test trial against any other Separator made.

P. J. Hofstatter, Farmers' Phone 5 on 8. Dalton, O.

Store Open Tonight Until 10 O'clock.

ATTEND THE ANNUAL

SUMMER Clearance Sale

THIS EVENING.

A. J. Humberger Sons Co.

Massillon's Popular First Class Store.

Come in and see the New Embroidered and Patent Leather Belts we just received this morning.

BAY RUM SOAP,
9c a box
3 cakes to each box.

You save money by purchasing at our store during this sale that lasts a few days more.

Silk Shirt Waist Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Shirt Waists, Cloth Suits, etc., at a Big Reduction.

Ask to see the DUNDEE CLOTH for Skirts and Shirt Waist Suits.

SILKS.

Buy your New Fall Silk Shirt Waist Suit now, while we are selling SILK at such GREAT BARGAINS. Our silks are Fall Goods

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other plan. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR RENT.

BUSINESS ROOMS—One room 40x22 feet; one front office room 13x15; one office 24x12, and one 20x19, on second floor all with heat; in new independent building. Inquire at Independent office.

FIVE ROOMS to George St.; people without children preferred. Inquire to Richmond avenue.

FLAT—Six room flat with bath; all modern conveniences, 319 E. Erie St. Inquire 252 Wooster St.

HOUSE—Centrally located, eight rooms, modern conveniences; possession given August 1. Inquire at 7 South Mill St.

HOUSE of 5 rooms on W. Charles street, well and cistern water and gas. Inquire 73 E. South street.

HOUSE of seven rooms. Inquire at 32 N. Mill street.

SIX room house with bath city and cistern water. Possession given August 1. Inquire No. 8 Chestnut St.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS on second floor in new Schworm block. Inquire C Frank Schworm grocery.

WANTED

A MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework in the city; must be a good cook and an experienced worker. Address P. O. Box 94, Massillon, O.

ANY FARMER in need of a good expert, anenced harvest hand, call or address Wm. 27 West street, city.

FLOUR PACKER—At once. Apply Sippo Valley Mill.

GIRLS—Two girls at the American Steam Laundry.

MEN—To distribute samples, tack signs; \$3.00 daily; no cash advance; Continental Distributing Service, Chicago.

ROOMS—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; east side preferred. Address H. S., care of Independent.

SOLICITORS—Two solicitors, men or women, for local and surrounding territory; experience unnecessary; call at once. Alice H. Smith, Millerian Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE—New drop-head Singer sewing machine for a horse. 24 W. Main St. Stark Tel. 68.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAULTS and CESSPOOLS cleaned and constructed; special attention given to all orders; also general teaming. Charles Swarms, 34 Warwick St. Ind. phone 429.

VAULTS and cesspools cleaned at reasonable prices; dead horses removed. Night calls answered promptly. See Wm. Richardson, Farmers' phone 416.

FOR SALE.

SIX room house on High St.; gas for light and heat and city water in house. Price \$1600. S. Burd.

SIX room house on North Cedar street, gas and city water in house. Price \$2000. S. Burd.

Enterprise Prices.

Canoe Salmon 2 cans.....25c
Broken Macaroni, per pound.....5c
Tapioca, per pound.....5c
Royal Baking Powder, 1/2 pound can.....20c
Seeded Raisins, 3 boxes.....25c
Premiums free with our Teas and Coffees. Headquarters for Fruit Jars. Special prices on granulated sugar by the sack.

BECHTEL & TAGGART..